



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,810	10/29/2003	Masayoshi Suzuki	KM-US030556	2809
22919	7590	07/11/2008	EXAMINER	
GLOBAL IP COUNSELORS, LLP 1233 20TH STREET, NW, SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2680			DICKER, DENNIS T	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
	2625			
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
07/11/2008	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/605,810	Applicant(s) SUZUKI ET AL.
	Examiner DENNIS DICKER	Art Unit 2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/0256/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/28/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3 and 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull et al. (hereinafter "Hull '477" 5,978,477) in view of Snow et al (hereinafter "Snow" US 6,185,550).

With respect to **Claim 1**, Hull '477 teaches an image transmission device (i.e., **110 of Fig. 1, Facsimile Machine**) that transmits image data to one or a plurality of devices (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 44-48, document is faxed to the entered telephone number**) that are capable of receiving configured to receive image data (i.e., **Col 6 Lines 42-43, Number entered is to send the document to a device configured to receive a fax**) and which is connected to an external stand-alone transmission data

management computer being external relative to the image transmission device (i.e., **108 of Fig. 1 , Fax machine connected to external Document Management Workstation**) and different from the one or plurality of devices (i.e., **Fig 1, Document Management Device is different from other devices**), the image transmission device comprising: a transmittee data acquisition unit (i.e., **Facsimile machine comprises a user interface, Col. 6 Lines 40-41**) that acquires transmittee data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 42-43, Transmittee data is the telephone number which is entered into the keypad on the user interface**) and an identification code of a user (i.e., **Col. 7 lines 6-9, code number entered**), the transmittee data and identification code being data identifying the transmittee and the corresponding one or plurality of devices (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 42-43 , The number entered could correspond to the telephone number of the of the transmittee and the device where the fax will be sent**); a first transmission unit (i.e., **706 of Fig. 7, Modem**) that transmits image data to one or a plurality of transmittee devices indicated by the transmittee data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 47-48, Image data is sent to a transmittee device indicated by telephone number**), the image data (i.e., **Col. 5 Lines 57, binary pixel data representation**) being generated from a scanned image of an original document or being generated by a computer (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 55-56, an original document is scanned in by the scanner included in the fax machine and represented by binary pixel data**); and a second transmission unit (i.e., **712 of Fig. 7, Network Interface**) that transmits the transmitted image data transmitted to the one or plurality of transmittee devices by the first transmission unit (i.e., **Col. 7 Lines 1-2, Network interface sends original document representation**) to the external stand-

alone transmission data management computer (i.e., Col 7 Lines 2-3, Network

Interface sends data to the external document management workstation for archiving) .

Hull '477 does not explicitly teach a transmission device where transmittee data is attached to image data and having a transmission management folder having transmittee folders, transmitter folders being stored in the transmittee folders the image data with the associated transmittee data being stored in the transmitter folders the transmission management folder being accessible by a user entering the identification code a transmittee folder having a transmittee name affixed thereto inside the transmission management folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist, and a transmitter folder having the use name affixed thereto being inside the transmitter folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Snow, In particular, Snow teaches the use of a device where transmittee data is attached to image data (i.e., Col. 2 lines 38-42 , terms are associated with a document) and having a transmission management folder having transmittee folders (i.e., Col. 2 lines 36-38), transmitter folders being stored in the transmittee folders, the image data with the associated transmittee data being stored in the transmitter folders (i.e., Col. 2 lines 48-52, Class hierarchy comprising categories and subcategories for storing documents),the transmission management folder being accessible by a user entering the identification code (i.e., Fig. 2 and Col. 3 lines 57 Col. 4 lines 6,

user selected command may be entered to access the management folder), a transmittee folder having a transmittee name affixed thereto inside the transmission management folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (i.e., **Step 90-96, transmittee folder is generated when one does not exist**), and a transmitter folder having the use name affixed thereto (i.e., **Col. 3 lines 13-20**) being inside the transmitter **folder** (i.e., **Fig. 5, Document categories**) being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (i.e., **Step 82 of Fig. 6, transmission device generates a folder when one does not exist**) and a transmitter folder having the use name affixed thereto being inside the transmitter folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (i.e., **Col. 2 lines 59-67, terms are created and affixed to categories and sub-categories**).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the image transmission device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow since Snow suggested in Col. 1 lines 32-35 that such a modification would provide an automated document classification system for categorizing a document based upon the content of the document.

With respect to **Claim 2**, Hull '477 teaches an image transmission device further comprising a reading unit that reads images from original documents (i.e., **702 of Fig. 7 and Col. 6 Lines 55-56, fax machine comprising a scanner which scans original documents**), an the first transmission unit (i.e., **706 of Fig. 7, Modem**) and the second transmission unit (i.e., **712 of Fig. 7, Network Interface**) transmits image data read by the reading unit to the transmittee device and the external stand-alone transmission

data management computer (i.e., **Image data ready by the scanner is transmitted to the transmittee device and the external document management workstation, Col 6 Lines 48-52**).

With respect to **Claim 3**, Hull '477 an image transmission device according to claim 2, further comprising an operation unit (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 40-44, keypad**) that inputs the transmittee data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 42-43, the telephone number is entered in the keypad**), and wherein the transmittee data acquisition unit (i.e., **Fig. 6, User Interface**) acquires transmittee data that were input from the operation unit (i.e., **Col 6 Lines 40-44, User Interface 600 acquires transmittee data entered into the keypad 604**).

With respect to **Claim 6**, Hull '477 an image transmission device wherein the one or plurality of devices configured to receive image data is a facsimile device (i.e., **Col. 66 Lines 42-43, modem faxes data to a facsimile device**), and the first transmission unit (i.e., **706 of Fig. 7, Modem**) is connected to the facsimile device via a public telephone line and an exchange (i.e., **708 of Fig. 7, modem connected to a telephone line which is connected to an exchange**).

With respect to **Claim 7**, Hull '477 an image transmission device wherein the external device is at least one selected from the group consisting of a computer (i.e., **Col. 7 Lines 16-19,External device being the document management workstation can be a computer system**) and the receiving unit is connected to at least one of the computer, printer, and scanner via a network (i.e., **112 and 110 of Fig 1, Fax machine**

comprising a receiving unit which receive an original document is connected to a Printer).

With respect to **Claim 8**, Hull '477 teaches an image transmission device wherein the first transmission unit transmits image data (i.e., **706 and 712 of Fig. 7, Data sent through first transmission unit must be sent through second transmission unit to get to get to external data management computer as shown in Fig. 1 of applicants drawings**), and transmitter data to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., **Col. 7 Lines 6-9, Image data and transmitter data are sent to the document management computer**).

Hull '477 does not explicitly teach a transmission device where transmittee data is attached to image data.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Snow, In particular, Snow teaches the use of a device where transmittee data is attached to image data (i.e., **Col. 2 lines 38-42 , terms are associated with a document**).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the image transmission device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow since Snow suggested in Col. 1 lines 32-35 that such a modification would provide an automated document classification system for categorizing a document based upon the content of the document.

With respect to **Claim 9**, Hull '477 teaches a transmission data management system (i.e., **Fig. 1**), comprising: an image transmission device (i.e., **110 of Fig. 1**,

Facsimile Machine) that transmits image data to one or a plurality of devices (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 44-48, document Is faxed to the entered telephone number**) configured to receive image data (i.e., **Col 6 Lines 42-43, Number entered is to send the document to a device configured to receive a fax**); an external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., **108 of Fig. 1, Document Management Workstation**) being external relative to the image transmission device (i.e., **108 of Fig. 1 , Fax machine connected to external Document Management Workstation**) and different from the one or plurality of devices (i.e., **Fig 1, Document Management Device is different from other devices**), the external stand-alone transmission data management computer stores data transmitted from the image transmission device (i.e., **Col 6 Line 65- Col. 7 Line 3, data is transmitted from the data transmission device to the document management workstation**); and a network (i.e., **Col. 1 Lines 39-40, LAN**) that connects the image transmission device and the external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., **LAN connects Facsimile device to Document Management Workstation**); the image transmission device comprising a transmittee data acquisition unit (i.e., **Fig. 6, User Interface**) that acquires transmittee data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 42-43, Transmittee data is the telephone number which is entered into the keypad on the user interface**) and an identification code of a user (i.e., **Col. 7 lines 6-9, code number entered**), the transmittee data and identification code being data identifying the transmittee and the corresponding one or plurality of devices (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 42-43 , The number entered corresponds to the telephone number of the of the transmittee and the device where the fax will be**

sent), a first transmission unit (i.e., 706 of Fig. 7 , Modem) that transmits image data to the one or plurality of transmittee devices indicated by the transmittee data (i.e., Col. 6 Lines 47-48 , Image data is sent to a transmittee device indicated by telephone number), the image data (i.e., Col. 5 Lines 57, binary pixel data representation) being generated from a scanned image of an original document (i.e., Col. 6 Lines 55-56 , an original document is scanned in by the scanner included in the fax machine and represented by binary pixel data), and a second transmission unit (i.e., 712 of Fig. 7 , Network Interface) that transmits the transmitted image data transmitted to the one or plurality of transmittee devices by the first transmission unit (i.e., Col. 7 Lines 1-2, Network interface sends original document representation) to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., Col 7 Lines 2-3, Network Interface sends data to the external document management workstation for archiving) and the external stand-alone transmission data management computer associates the image data transmitted from the image transmission device with the transmitter data and stores the same (i.e., Col. 7 Lines 6-9, Image data and transmitter data are both sent to the document management computer where they are stored).

Hull '477 does not explicitly teach a transmission device where transmittee data is attached to image data and having a transmission management folder having transmittee folders, transmitter folders being stored in the transmittee folders the image data with the associated transmittee data being stored in the transmitter folders the transmission management folder being accessible by a user entering the identification

code a transmittee folder having a transmittee name affixed thereto inside the transmission management folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist, and a transmitter folder having the use name affixed thereto being inside the transmitter folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Snow, In particular, Snow teaches the use of a device where transmittee data is attached to image data (**i.e., Col. 2 lines 38-42 , terms are associated with a document**) and having a transmission management folder having transmittee folders (**i.e., Col. 2 lines 36-38**), transmitter folders being stored in the transmittee folders, the image data with the associated transmittee data being stored in the transmitter folders (**i.e., Col. 2 lines 48-52, Class hierarchy comprising categories and subcategories for storing documents**),the transmission management folder being accessible by a user entering the identification code (**i.e., Fig. 2 and Col. 3 lines 57 Col. 4 lines 6, user selected command may be entered to access the management folder**), a transmittee folder having a transmittee name affixed thereto inside the transmission management folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (**i.e., Step 90-96, transmittee folder is generated when one does not exist**), and a transmitter folder having the use name affixed thereto (**i.e., Col. 3 lines 13-20**) being inside the transmitter folder (**i.e., Fig. 5, Document categories**) being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (**i.e., Step 82 of Fig. 6, transmission device generates a folder when one does not exist**) and a transmitter

folder having the use name affixed thereto being inside the transmitter folder being generated by the image transmission device when one does not exist (i.e., **Col. 2 lines 59-67, terms are created and affixed to categories and sub-categories**).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the image transmission device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow since Snow suggested in Col. 1 lines 32-35 that such a modification would provide an automated document classification system for categorizing a document based upon the content of the document.

With regards to method **Claim 10**, the limitations of the claim 10 are corrected by limitations of claim 1 above. The steps of claim 10 read into the function steps of claim 1.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull '477 in view of Snow as applied to Claim 10 and further in view of O'Shaughnessy et al. (hereinafter "O '302" 7,219,302).

With respect to **Claim 11**, Hull '477 teaches a transmission data management system (i.e., **Fig. 1**), wherein the first transmission unit of the image transmission device (i.e., **706 of Fig. 7 , Modem**) transmits image data (i.e., **706 and 712 of Fig. 7, Data sent through first transmission unit must be sent through second transmission unit to get to external data management computer as shown in Fig. 1 of applicants drawings**), to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., **Col. 7 Lines 6-9, Image data and transmitter data are sent to the document management computer**).

The combination of Hull '477 and Snow does not explicitly teach a system where the external stand-alone transmission data management computer classifies and stores image data for each transmittee and each transmitter.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by O '302, In particular, O '302 teaches the use of a **system which** classifies and stores image data for each transmittee based upon the transmittee data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 16-19, image Data sent by fax is archived and classified by sender/recipient).**

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the System of Hull '477 and Snow as taught by O '302 since O '302 suggested in Col 4 Lines 13-21that such a modification would allow a user to store and access all the files easier.

5. Claims 4-5 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull '477 in view of Snow as applied to Claim 1 above and further in view of Hirata et al. (hereinafter "Hirata '582" 5,289,582)

With respect to **Claim 4**, and wherein the first transmission unit (i.e., **706 of Fig. 7, Modem**) and the second transmission unit (i.e., **712 of Fig. 7 , Network Interface**) transmit image data to the transmittee device (i.e., **Fig. 7 of Hull '477, data sent to a transmittee device must always be sent though first transmission unit as shown in Fig. 1 of applicant drawings**) and the external stand-alone transmission data management computer (i.e., **Col 7 Lines 2-3, Network Interface sends data to the**

external document management workstation for archiving and data transmitted by the first transmission device must always be sent through second transmission unit as shown in Fig. 1 of applicant drawings).

The combination of Hull '477 and Snow does not explicitly teach the use of a receiving unit that receives image data.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Hirata '582, In particular, Hirata '582 teaches the use of an image transmission device (i.e., **3 of Fig. 5, Communication Control Unit**) further comprising a receiving unit (i.e., **31 of Fig. 5, Interface Unit**) that receives image data from an external device that has image data (i.e., **Col. 6 Lines 61-64, Interface receives image data from the Host**),

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow and Hirata '582 since Hirata '582 suggested in Col. 1 Lines 49-68 that such a modification would provide an improved communication control unit.

With respect to **Claim 5**, Hull '477 teaches an image transmission device (i.e., **110 of Fig. 1, Fax Machine**),

Hull '477 does not explicitly teach an image transmission device wherein the receiver receives image data and transmittee data from the external device and the transmittee data acquisition unit acquires transmittee data transmitted from the external device

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Hirata '582. In particular, Hirata '582, teaches the use of an image transmission device (i.e., 3 of Fig. 5, **Communication Control Unit**) wherein the receiver (i.e., 31 of Fig. 5, **Interface Unit**) receives (i.e., Col. 6 Lines 61-64, **Interface receives data from the Host**) image data (i.e., Col. 2 Lines 61, **image data from the host**) and transmittee data (i.e., Col 2 Line 61, **Control instruction from the host**) from the external device (i.e., Col 2 Lines 60-62, **Data is transferred from host to the communication unit**) and the transmittee data acquisition unit (i.e., 33 of Fig. 5, **CPU**) acquires transmittee data transmitted from the external device (i.e., Col 8 Lines 1-3, **CPU receives the telephone number from the host**).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow and Hirata '582 since Hirata '582 suggested in Col. 1 Lines 49-68 that such a modification would provide an improved communication control unit.

With respect to **Claim 12**, Hull '477 teaches a transmission data management system (i.e., **Fig. 1**) further comprising at least one additional external stand-alone computer (i.e., **102 of Fig. 1, Client System**) that is connected to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer and the image transmission device via the network (i.e., **Fig. 1, Client system 102 is connected via a network 100 to the document management workstation 108 and the fax machine 110**), and the second transmission unit of the image transmission device (i.e., **712 of Fig. 7, Network Interface**) transmits the transmitted image data transmitted to the one or plurality of

transmittee devices (i.e., Col. 7 Lines 1-2, Network interface sends original document representation) and transmittee data to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer when the at least one additional external stand-alone computer sends image data to the one or plurality of devices via the image transmission device (i.e., Col. 7 lines 6-10, When the data is sent through the image transmission device the information is also send to a document management workstation and stored).

The combination of Hull '477 and Snow does not explicitly teach the at least one additional external stand-alone computer configured to send image data to the one or plurality of devices via the image transmission device.

However, the mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Hirata '582 In particular, Hirata '582 teaches the use of one additional external stand-alone computer (**i.e., 1 of Fig. 1, Computer**) configured to send image data to the one or plurality of devices via the image transmission device (**i.e., Col. 2 Lines 58-64, Computer sends image data to transmission device which sends image data to a facsimile device**).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the device of Hull '477 as taught by Snow and Hirata '582 since Hirata '582 suggested in Col. 1 Lines 49-68 that such a modification would provide an improved communication control unit.

With respect to **Claim 13**, Hull '477 teaches the transmission data management system (**i.e., Fig. 1**) wherein the at least one additional external stand-alone computer

(i.e., 102 of Fig. 1, Client Computer) is configured to access the image data and transmittee data that have been transmitted to the external stand-alone transmission data management computer via the network **(i.e., Col. 3 Lines 4-8, image data is collected and stored in the external data management computer where the client system my browse the documents via the network 100).**

With respect to **Claim 14**, Hull '477 teaches the transmission data management system **(i.e., Fig. 1)** further comprising a scanner **(i.e., 106 of Fig. 1, Digital Copier comprising a scanner)** and a printer **(i.e., 112 of Fig. 1, Printer)** being connected to the at least one additional external stand- alone computer **(i.e., 102 of Fig. 1, Client System)** and the external stand-alone transmission data management **(i.e., 108 of Fig. 1, Document Management Workstation)** computer via the network **(i.e., 100 of Fig. 1, LAN).**

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DENNIS DICKER whose telephone number is (571)270-3140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday -Thursday 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. D./
Examiner, Art Unit 2625
7/11/2008

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625